

# ***Carbonaceous Aerosol Evolution***

## **CARE Campaigns**

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## Motivation...

**Carbonaceous aerosols = POA + BC + SOA**  
**from *urban*, *biogenic*, & *biomass burning* sources**

- Current model treatments carbonaceous aerosols are crude.
- Physical and chemical interactions between different sources are expected, but are poorly understood.

**These factors critically limit our ability to assess the direct and indirect radiative effects of carbonaceous aerosols on climate**

## *Key science questions...*

- Most important SOA precursors from different sources?
- SOA yields dependence on different urban and biogenic SOA precursors, oxidants, pre-existing organic mass and composition, particle acidity, temperature, and RH?
- Chemical composition, optical properties, and hygroscopicity of the carbonaceous aerosols from different sources or chemical pathways?
- **Urban - biogenic interactions?**
- Biogenic - biomass burning aerosols?
- Optical properties, hygroscopicity, and CCN activity of the aerosol population as a function of degree of internal mixing?



## ***Approach...***

- Single field campaign cannot solve all the problems
- Series of focused campaigns (“mini-MILAGROS”)

## Series of CARE Campaigns...

### CARE I: Urban Only

- Isolated urban area with no biogenics; relatively uncomplicated meteorology

#### Outcomes:

- Understand evolution of anthropogenic carbonaceous aerosols & SOA
- Optical & CCN properties of fresh and aged urban aerosols & SOA

### CARE II: Urban + Biogenic

- Isolated urban area located within a forested area with biogenic emissions

#### Outcomes:

- Understand interactions between biogenic and urban aerosols/precursors
- Optical & CCN properties of biogenic SOA, mixed urban + biogenic SOA

### CARE III: Biomass Burning + Biogenic

- Rural biomass burning site with strong biogenic SOA precursor emissions in the surrounding region.

#### Outcomes:

- Understand evolution of BB aerosols and their interactions with biogenic SOA precursors; Optical & CCN props.

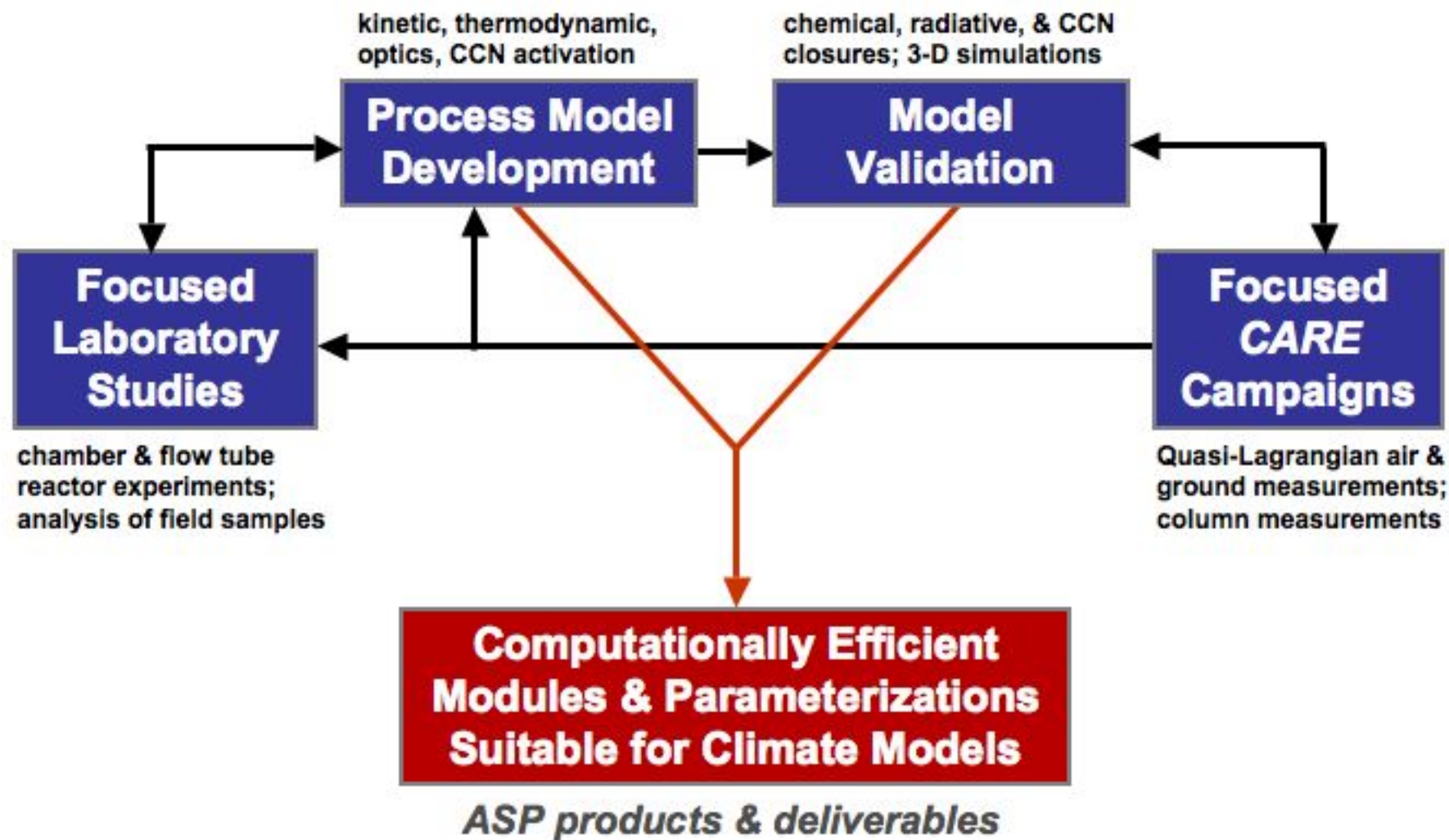
### CARE IV: Urban + Biogenic (diff season)

- Same site as the CARE II campaign, but in winter (colder temperatures and different urban & biogenic emissions)

#### Outcomes:

- Understand SOA formation from urban and biogenic precursors during winter
- Compare and contrast with CARE II

# Integrated lab-model-field components...





## ***CARE I: Urban Only***

- **Field Site:** Isolated urban area with relatively uncomplicated terrain and meteorology
  - Dallas, TX
  - Oklahoma City, OK
  - Las Vegas, NV
- **Measurement strategy:** Quasi-Lagrangian
  - Continuous sampling at multiple ground sites (e.g., T0, T1, T2)
  - G1 aircraft sampling upwind, within and downwind of the urban source region

## ***CARE II: Urban + Biogenic***

- **Field Site:** Isolated urban area with relatively uncomplicated terrain and meteorology
  - Edmonton + Saskatoon (Canada)
  - Nashville, TN
- **Measurement strategy:** Quasi-Lagrangian
  - Continuous sampling at multiple ground sites in urban and forest areas.
  - G1 aircraft sampling upwind, within and downwind of the urban source region (time-resolved)

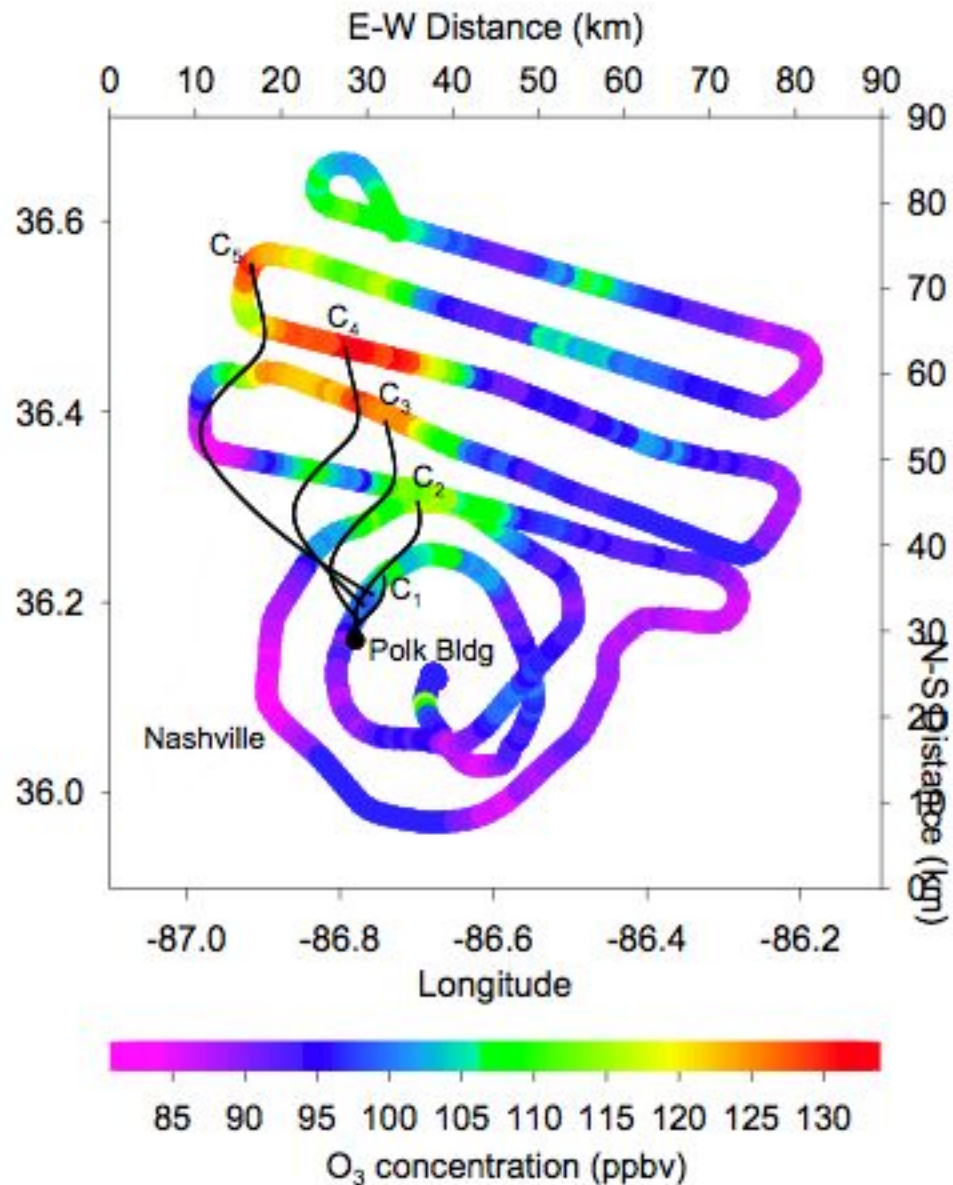


## Measurements wish list...

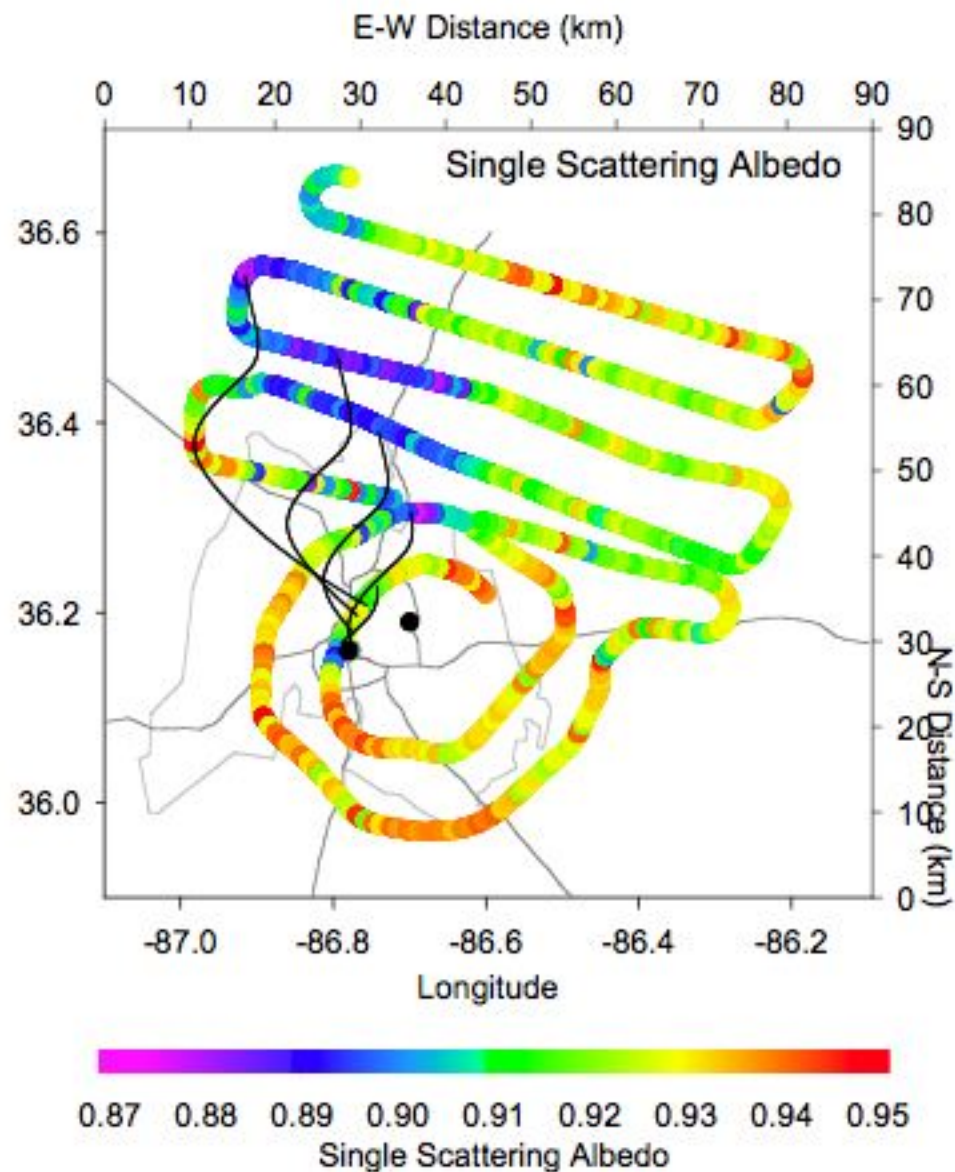
Collaboration with other agencies critical: ASP doesn't have all the measurements we need

Instrument or Measurement	G-1 Aircraft	Ground Sites
AMS, PTRMS, PILS, SP2, HTDMA	x	x
SMPS, TAG, CIMS (speciated organic aerosol matter)		x
TSEMS	x	
O <sub>3</sub> , NO, NO <sub>2</sub> , NO <sub>y</sub> , SO <sub>2</sub> , CO, NH <sub>3</sub> , VOCs (canisters)	x	x
Radicals, peroxides		x
Nephelometer, PSAP, Photoacoustic, Cavity Ringdown	x	x
CCN counter	x	x
MAX DOAS (glyoxal, radicals over long paths)	?	x
Lab analysis of field samples: <sup>14</sup> C, morphology, etc.	x	x
Radiation measurements (e.g., MFRSR, J <sub>NO2</sub> , AMF)		x
Infrastructure measurements: wind, temp, pressure, RH	x	x

# Nashville Urban Plume (SOS 1999)

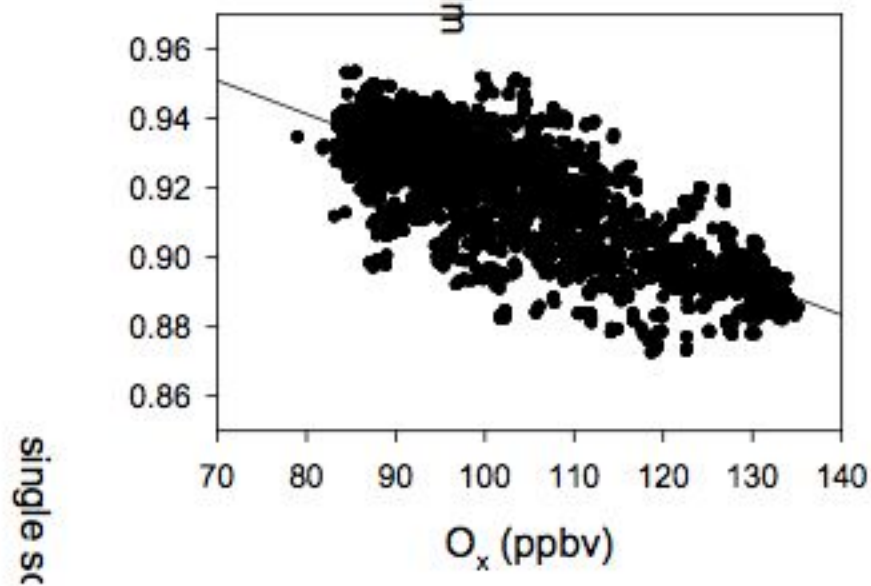
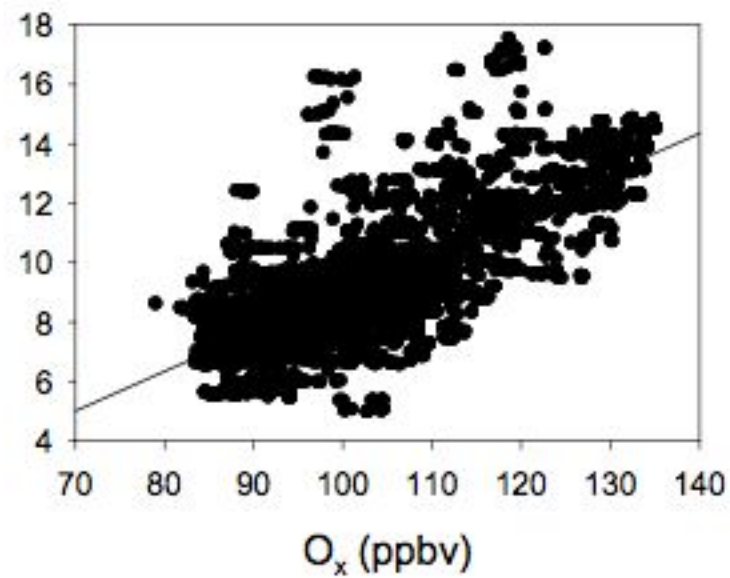
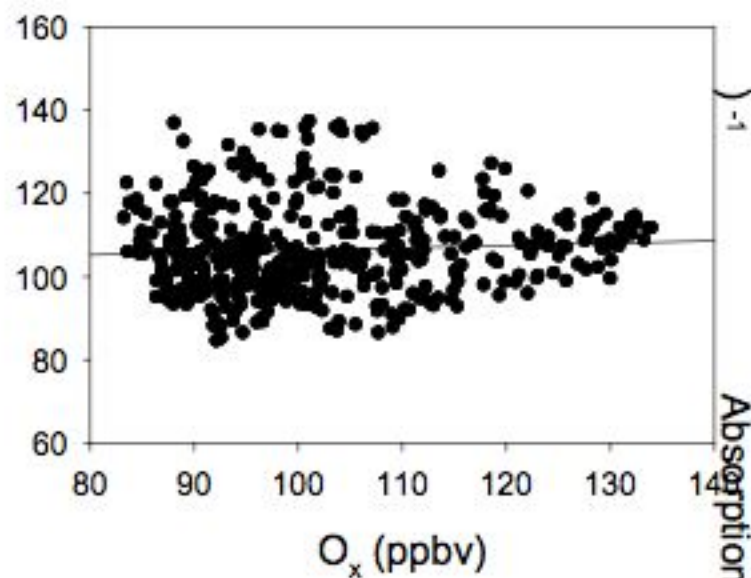


# Single Scattering Albedo

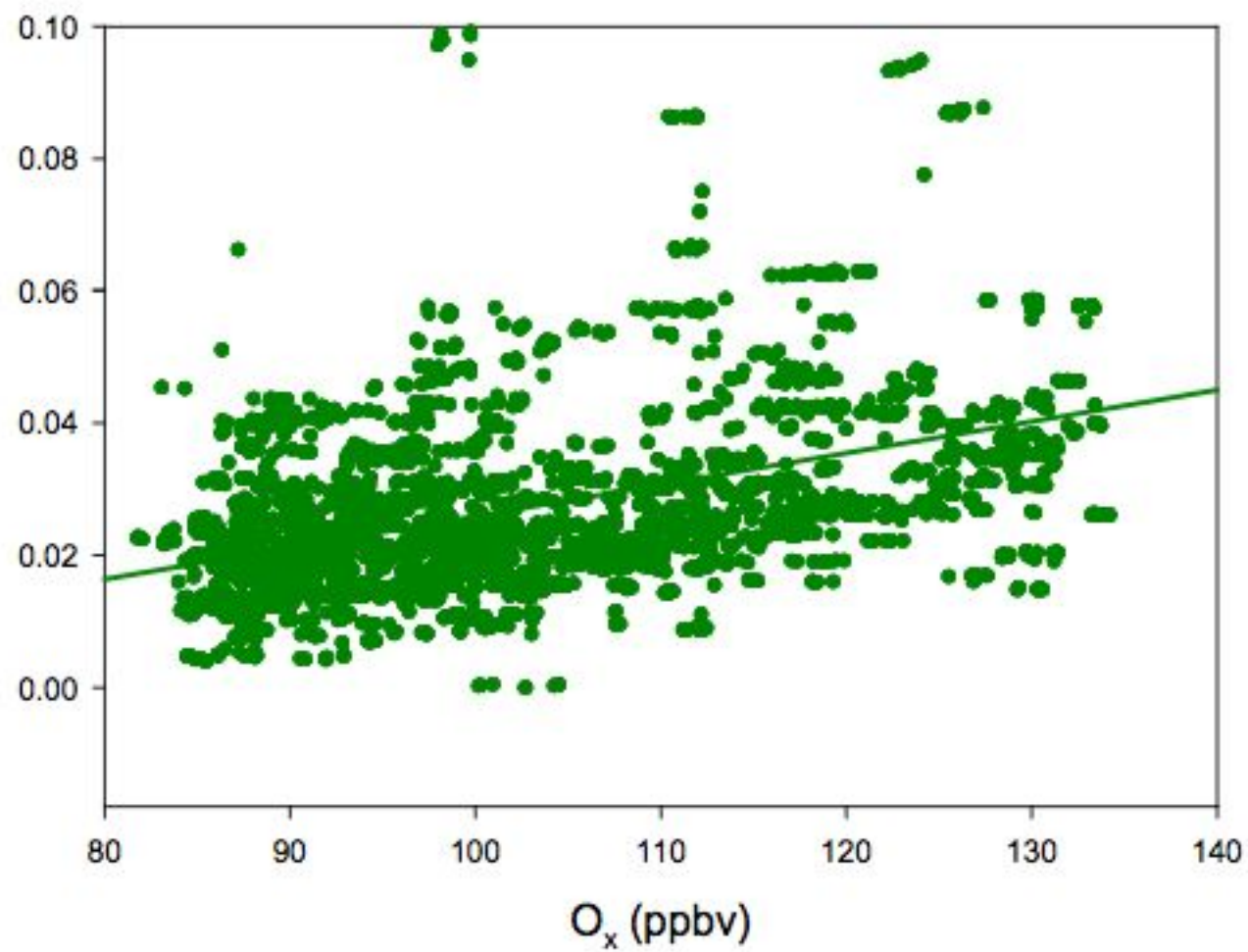




# Aerosol Optical Properties



# Aerosol Optical Properties



# Gas Chemistry Model Evaluation (Good understanding of ozone chemistry)

**Zaveri, Berkowitz, Kleinman et al, JGR 2003**

